Lunatic Asylum.

Superintendent, to state that this is of very intricate questions of law. In stitution is now crowded to its utmost his Report published among the doccapacity, and that for the present he uments submitted to Congress with is unable to receive any more patients. the President's message, he ventures There are now one hundred and fifty his opinion upon the constitutionality under treatment-a larger number of some of the laws of Mississippi. He than was ever before in the Asylum. says the statute prohibiting negroes Parties who may have unfortunate from bearing arms without special lirelatives to commit to the care of this cense; the law prohibiting negroes excellent institution, would do well to from purchasing or leasing real escommunicate with the Superintendent tate except in corporate towns or before coming here. He will answer cities, and the statute requiring all nethem promptly, and give all necessary groes to make a contract on or before information. Our exchanges through the 10th day of January of each year, out the State will please make a note are unjust oppressive and unconstituof this.

The exhibitions of spite manifested by Congress against the President are very contemptible indeed. Sumner makes a proposition to take all the negotiations in relation to Mexico out he pronounces unconstitutional, were of the hands of the Executive and transfer them to Congress for its action. Another radical wishes to take cense, are permitted to lease real estate from the President the appointing beyond the limit of corporations, and power and vest it in the Supreme Court or somewhere else. When it is on or before the first of January of remembered the constitution confers each year.. Justice to our people decertains powers on the President which manded that this much should have no Congress can divest him of, Yankee puerility and acrimony becomes General, too, that a bill was reported Business men, with limited capital,

WEDDINGS .- Day by day says the Memphis Ledger, we are called upon to record the marriage of some of our most beautiful young ladies. We like this, as it exhibits an appreciation of idan, draw forth considerable abuse the sublime and beautiful which characterizes every refined people. Nothing so purifies a man's moral nature, as the admonitions of a pure, sensible woman-nothing so stimulates him to fight life's great battle with renewed energy and vigor as the encouraging smiles of her who is sharing his joys and dividing his sorrows.

Col. Stephen J. Maney, who was recently arrested in London and placed in jail as a suspected Fenian, was at one time editor of the Toledo Comdelegation who waited on the President to secure the release of John Mitchell after the close of the war.

THE COURTS .- Gen. Sickles a Carolina it would seem. He has and bruise innocent little girls, but in North Carolina Gen. Sickles thinks it and horse thieves.

How to HIRE FREEDMEN .- The Picayune, noticing the calls for meetings of planters in Mississippi and elsewhere to consult as to the best sort of contracts to make with freedmen, makes this suggestion:

We ask them to take the usual free State plan with men of all colors: "I'll hire you by the month or week at so much, feed you alone so long as you stay with me, and discharge you whenever you fail to do good work pay you cash down at the end of your

MATRIMONY IN MARSHALL.-The olly Springs Reporter states that here have been upwards of one hundred and eighty marriage licenses issued in Marshall county, since the first day of January, 1866.

We learn that a regular semi-weekly mail has been established between Brookhaven and Natchez-leaving Brookhaven on Tuesdays and Fridays, and going by way of Caseyville, Union Church, Fayette and Church Hill.

GEN. BANKS THREATENED.-During Thad. Stevens' speech at the reception trayed on the Treasury issues, would banquet in Washington, Monday night expect any of the graces from him; a member of the Baltimore Council but conduct so brutal as that described used words to which Gen. Banks took in the following story, told by a party exceptions and mildly expostulated. The Baltimorean, a little the worse for scenes amid which he acquired his liquor, thereupon proclaimed his intention of whipping the General in true plug-ugly style, and probably would have succeeded if Hon N. P. Dole, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had not interfered and caused the arest of the belligerent parties.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th larges Judge Underwood, of Virginwith issuing judgment of confiscaon against the fee simple of the property of a Virginian, in order to obtain

its real value. Andres from Orizaba, Mexico, state at the solicitation of a meeting of Mexicau Conservatives, Maximilian a agreed not to abdicate. Miramon, President, is to have command if the Imperial forces. It is also and the General Dousy, with 8,000 nch trops, has lately commenced caspaign against the Juarists York. her Mexico.

ets, of South Carolina, is in Lon-

THE WEEKLY CLARION, Lo, a Daniel come to Judgment!

der of this Department-and a very We are requested by Dr. Cabaniss, good one he is-has turned expounder tional! So we have the General in a new role-judge of the constitutionality of the laws of the State of Missis sippi! In justice to our people, Gen. Wood should have said the three laws not enforced-that negroes are permitted to bear arms without any li are not compelled to make contracts been said. We would remind the at the last session of the Legislature, will neither invest nor locate where covering the objections he points out. such a spirit is manifest among proper-No opposition was urged against it. and the bill will undoubtedly become a law in January. Gen. Wood's report, together with that of Sickles and Sherfrom the press. The New York Evening Post devotes an article of a column and a half in length to the subject. Here are a few choice sen-

eral's attention : The result is that justice is denied, and the supreme law of the land violated and despised in Mississippi with impunity. Have Northern men done their duty in this case? They (the negroes) are freemen, their faithfulness is as well remembered by the friends as well as the enemies of the Union. It is the duty of the blacks mercial and Senator from Ohio to the to defend themselves, to strike back Fenian Congress. He was one of the when they are struck, to show that they will not be oppressed or wronged, that they will have justice.

tences which we commend to the Gen-

The New York Evening Post has a long letter on the origin and progress ten charge of the courts of of our pension system. From this letter we learn that during the month sweed an order prohibiting corporeal following the Declaration of Indepenpunishment by the courts. In Massa- dence the first rudiment of the Pension chusetts school teachers can batter laws, which practically include land bounties, appeared in resolutions of the Continental Congress. It is rea great outrage to "strap" burglars markable that the very earliest of all was a resolution of August 14, 1776, granting lands to Hessians and others in the service of the enemy who might desert. The next was the earliest proper Pension law-the resolution

of August 26, 1776, in which provision was promised for the support of soldiers and seamen who might be disabled in service. On the 16th September-just eleven years before the Constitution was framed-the first Bounty Land ordinance in favor of our national soldiery was passed. Subsequently, at various dates, the numerous resolves were passed promising half pay, etc., in consideration of military service. In 1819 the Pension Office was a desk in the war office. Congress immediately passed a law

creating the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and when the laws were liberalized, the Pension Office was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. According to the Philadelphia In-

quirer, one of the duties of the United States Treasurer is to insult people. No one who has ever seen Mr. Spinner or noticed his vinegar aspect as porfriend, is suggestive of slums as the manners. The Inquirer's Washington correspondent says:

The Rebel General Edward John ston, just pardoned by the President called upon General Spinner to-day, and demanded four hundred dollars back pay due him when he held his commission as Major in the United States army, and so suddenly went South in 1861. General Spinner wanted to know where all the United States money was he had stolen, when the ex-Rebel grew indignant and said that the residence he now occupies, and he had only done what he thought was then by underhand practices, obtain- right, and he did like to have the pehouse at a great deal less than culiar opinions of the General thrust at him that way. He soon, however, beat a hasty retreat, and when last seen was going to appeal to the President.

> There is now but one Revolutionary oldier inscribed on the rolls of the sion office-Samuel Downing, who enlisted from Carroll county, New Hampshire, but who now resides at Edinburg, in Saratoga county, New

The best proof of the march of improvement, is that ladies now wear

The sense of the following was so entirely destroyed by the manner in LAWS OF which it appeared yesterday, that we are compelled to republish it

Excessive Rents.

While in Vicksburg recently, we heard a very general complaint from the merchants, concerning the enormous rents they are compelled to pay for eligible stores. From three hundred to five hundred dollars per month are the ruling figures. Now this would indicate, what is really true, that Vicksburg is an excellent commercial point; but its merchants must certainly operate to great disadvantage in competing with other markets, when they are obliged to pay such excessive rents. It must be a heavy" house that can stand say \$450 per month for an ordinary-sized store-one that before the war would have rented for about one-fourth that sum. But there seems to be a mania for high rents. Landlords were never so greedy, and tenants never so poorly able to pay. These unreasonable rents, it is true, temporarily enhances the value of real property, but they operate, in other respects, prejudicial to the interests of the community. A grasping, illiberal disposition on the part of landlords, will retard the growth and prosperity of any city. ty owners. Unless a different policy prevails, the eminous words, "to let, will soon be seen on many a door. We warn you, gentlemen; the old saying is a true one-" covetousness bursts the bag."

A MEDAL FOR GENERAL THOMAS. It will be remembered that in Dec. 1865, the Tennessee Legislature voted to that gallant soldier, General George H. Thomas, a gold medal, for his eminent services to his country. This medal has been prepared, and is regarded as one of the most artistic and successful medals yet produced. On the face is a bass relief of General Thomas, around which are the words, "To Major General Thomas, from the State of Tennessee." On the reverse is the State Capitol at Nashville; beneath which is the line, "By joint resolution, adopted November 2, 1865." Encircling the top is General Thomas' expressive reply to the anxious inquiry whether Nashville could be against the rebels: "I will hold the town till we starve."-Exchange.

Tennessee should vote the "gallant Thomas" another medal for his late order forbidding the wearing of the grey at the burial of the noble young Kentuckian, Roger Hanson. He certainly deserves some mark for this eminent service to the harmless dead.

A special to the Crescent from

Washington says: The radicals professing to represent Southern States, or Southern people, or something Southern, who have formed themselves into an association to provide for the good of those they represent, and especially of themselves held a meeting here to-night, and made their best effort. Durant presided on the present occasion, and under his auspices an address to Congress was adopted, praying that the Southern States should be reduced to a territorial condition, and that new States should afterwards be formed out of the conquered region, with constitutions framed for them in republican form by Congress.

The telegraph announces that the Treasury department has repudiated the settlement made by Mr. Morse, consul at London, with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., in the matter of blockade running. It is alleged that the settlement was made without consulting Minister Adams at London, or Consul Dudley at Liverpool.

SENSIBLE.—The committee on banks and banking have agreed to recommend and report a bill providing for the reduction of the extent of the present national currency, and for the application of the surplus thirty-five millions to the use of national banks in the Southern States.

THE COLLAPSE OF CRINOLINE.—The Round Table," in speaking of the collapse in crinoline and the present indications of an approach to the style Empire, says:

Fancy any one dancing a gallop in long draperies, even if looped up to the knee on one side; or skating in the warmest possible modification of the Huntress' costume! By following the Greeks pretty closely the beauties of the Imperial Court succeeded in displaying their charms to the greatest advantage; while those too prudent or too plain to endure such scanty covering only succeeded in looking like those members of Noah's family which the patient German toy-maker, year after year, puts into his perenially interesting ark.

Atlantic cable dispatches state that the Derby Ministry are quarrelling among themselves over the reform question.

Major General Hindman writes from Carlotta, asking pardon, or perir bustles on the back of the head. mission to return to the United States.

OFFICEAL! THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth

CHAP. CXLIL-AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Sale of Marine Hospitals and Revenue Cutters," approved April 20th, 1866.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters," approved April twenti-eth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell any such hos-pital where the relief furnished to sick mariof r |s shall show an extent of relief equal t twenty cases per diem, on an average, for the last preceding four years, or where no other suitable and sufficient hospital accumo-dations can be procured upon reasonable terms for the comfort and convenience of the patients

Approved, June. 27, 1866

CHAP, CXLI -- AN ACT making further Provisions for the Establishment of an Armory and Arsenal of Construction, Deposit, and Repair on Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted bk the Senate and House of Reg constatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to change, fix, and establish the position of the railroad across Rock Island, so as best to accord with the purposes so as best to accord with of the government in its occupancy of said island for military purposes and in order to effect this he is authorized to of said island for military purposes an in order to effect this he is authorized to grant to the railroad company a permanent location and right of way on and acros Rock Island, to be fixed and designated bhim, with such quantity of land, to be occur pied and held by the company for railroad purposes, as may be necessary therefor: and that the said grant and change be made on such terms and conditions, previously arrang-ed, between the Secretary of War and the

ed, between the Secretary of War and the companies and parties in interest, as will best effect and secure the purposes of the government in occupying the island.

Sec 2. Asd be it further exacted, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to grant to the companies and parties in interest such other aid, pecuniary or otherwise toward effective the change in the erwise, toward effecting the change in the present location of their road and bridge and establishing thereon a wagon road for the use of the government of the United States to connect said island with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, to be so con structed as not materially to interfere with obstruct, or impair the navigation of the Mississippi river, as may be adjudged to be fair and equitable by the board of commissioners authorized under the act of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled, "An act in addition to an act for

the establishment of certain arsenals," and may be approved by him. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Sec. 3. And be is preface conceed, finat the provisions of the act, approved April nine-teenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain areenals," he so extended as to include the small islands con-

cetablishment of certain arsonaus. Be so extended as to include the small islands contiguous to Rock Island, and known as Benham's. Wilson's, and Winnebago islands.

Sec. 4. And be it further esseted, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Rock Island arsenal, to be applied as follows, viz:

To liquidate claims for property in Benham's, Wilson's, and Winnebago islands, and for property in Rock Island which has been taken, in pursuance of law, for military purposes, two hundred and neety-three thousand six hundred declary, or to much thereof, and no more, as may be reported by the board of commissioners authorized by the board of commissioners authorized by the act of April nineteenth, eighteenth hundred and sixty-four, and ordered by the United States eirenit court to rdered by the United States circuit court to

be paid to each.

To secure water-power at the head of Rock Island, one hundred thousand dollars.

To erect storchouses for the preservation of arms and other munitions of war, and to establish communication between Rock Island arsenal and the cities of Davenport, Iowa, d Rock Island, Illinois,

thousand dollars. Approved, June 27, 1866.

CHAP. CXLIII.-AN ACT in Amendmen of an Act to promote the Progress of the Useful Arts, and the Acts in Amendment of and in Addition thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Req resentatives of the United States of America Congress ossembled. That upon appealing for the first time the decision of the primary ex-aminer to the examiners-in-chief in the patent office, the appellant shall pay a fee of patent office, the appellant small pay a tend dollars into the patent office to the credit of the patent fund; and no appeal from the primary examiner to the examiners in chief shall hereafter be allowed until the appellant shall pay said fee Approved, June 27, 1866.

CHAP. CXLIV.—AN ACT to establish Land Office in the Territory of Idaho.

Be it enacted by the Schate and House of Rep. rescalatives of the United States of America is Congress assembled, That the public lands within the Territory of Idabo to which the Idian title is or shall be extinguished shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Idaho district, to be located at Bois City, Ada county; and the President is here by authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of public moneys for said dis-trict, who shall be required to reside at the place at which said office shallbe located and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories. Approved, June 27, 1866

CHAP. CLV.-AN ACT amendatory of the organic Act of Washington Territory. Be it caacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Status of America in Congress assembled, That after the next annual session of the legislative assembly of said Territory the sessions shall be blennial. Members of the council shall be elected for the term of four years, and stembers of the the term of four years, and members of the house for the term of two years, and shall re-ceive the sum of six dollars per day instead of three dollars heretofore allowed, and shall also receive the same mileage now allowed

Sec. 2. And be further enacted, That each house shall have authority to elect, in addition to the officers now allowed by law an eurolling clerk, who shall receive five dollars per day. The chief clerks shall receive

iars per day. The chief cierts shall receive six dellars per day, and the other officers elected by said legislature shall receive five dollars per day each.

Sec. 3. And he it farther entered, That the first election, for the hiennial session under this net, shall be at the time of holding the general election for the Territory in the in the very electron hundred and sixty sev. in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-sev-

Sec. 4. And be it further exceed, That the act of the legislative assembly of the Ter-ritory of Washington, approved January fourteenth, eigeteen hundred and sixty-five, entiled "An act in relation to the county of Skamania," be and the same is hereby dis-Approved. ved, June 29, 1866.

CHAP. CLVI.—AN ACT to create the Office of Surveyor-General in Idaho Territory Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-resentation of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by

Senate, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for Idaho, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, anthority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor-general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and fuel not exceeding what is now, allowed by law to the surveyor general of Oregon, and he shall locate his office at Boise City in said Territory of Idaho.

Approved June 29, 1866. CHAP. CLXI-AN aCT granting Lands to the state of Michigan to aid in the Construc-tion of a Harbor and Ship Canal at Portage Lake, Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior, in

aid in the building of a harbor and ship canal at Pertage lake, Keewenaw Point, Lake Supe-rior, in addition to a former grant for that purpose, approved March the third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two hundred thousand acres of Isind in the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan, and from land to which the right of homestead or pre-emption has not at-tached: Provided, That one hundred and fifty thousand acres of said lands shall be selected from alternate old-numbered sections, and fifty housand acres from even-numbered of the lands of the United States. Sai of lands shall inure to the use and benefit of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Ca-nal Company, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, conferring the land granted to the said State, by the act vided further, That the time allowed for the completion of said work and the right of reversion to the United States, under the said act of Congress, approved March the third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be extended three additional years: And provided further. That no lands designated by the United States as "mineral" before the passage of this act shall be included within this grant. luded within this grant. Approved, July 3, 1866.

CHAP, CLXII, AN ACT to regulate the Transportation of Nitro-Glycerine, or Gly-noin Oil, and other substances therein

named. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That hereafter it shall not be lawful to transport, carry or convey, ship, deliver on board, or cause to be delivered on board, the substance or article known or designated as nitro-glycerine, or glynoin oil, nitroleum or blasting oil, or ultrasted oil, or newder mixed with any and oil or fitted on the other condensations. designated as intro-grycerine, a grynn on, nitroleum or blasting oil, or nitrated oil, or powder mixed with any such oil, or fibre saturated with any such [article] or substance upon or in any ship, steamship, steamboat, vessel, car, wagen, or other vehicle, used or employed in transporting passengers by land or water between a place or places in any foreign country and a place or places within the limits of any State, territory, or district of the United States, or between a place in one State, territory, or district of the United States, and a place in any other State, territory, or district thereof; and any person, company, or corporation who shall knowingly violate the provisiens of this seviton, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, one-half to the use of the informer.

the use of the informer.

See, 2. And be it further enacted, That in case the death of any person shall be caused, directly or inflirectly, by an explosion of any quantity of said substaines or, articles, or either of them, while the same is being placed upon or in any such ship, steamship, steambor vessel, car, wagon or other vehicle, to be tran parted, carried, or conveyed thereon or there in violation of the foregoing section, or whi in violation of the foregoing section, or while the same is being so transported, carried, or conveyed, or while the same is being removed from such sbip, steamship, steamboat, vessel, car, wagon, or other vehicle, every person who knowingly placed or aided, or permitted the placing of the said substance upon or in such ship, steamship, steamboat, vessel, car, wagon, or other vehicle, to be so transported, carried, or conveyed, shall be deemed guilty of sam-slaughter, and on conviction thereof shall suffer imprisonment for a period not less than two years.

years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That it shall not be lawful to ship, send, or forward any quantity of the said substances or articles, or to transport, convey, or carry the same by a ship, boat, vessel, vehicle, or conveyance, of any description, upon land or water, between a place in a foreign country and a place within the United States, or between a place in one State, territory, or district of the United States, and a place in any other State territory or disand a place in any other State, territory, or dis-trict thereof, unless the same shall be securely enclosed, deposited or packed in a metallic vessel surrounded by plaster of paris, or other material that will be non-explosive when saturated with such oil or substance, and separate from all other substances, and the outside of the package containing the same, be marked, printed, or labelled in a conspleuous manner with the words "Nitro-Gilycerine, Dangerous;" and any person, company, or corporation, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand deliars, at the discretion of the court, one-half to the use of the informer.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the District Court of the Tortical States, within the

Sec. 4. And oct interfer enacted, that the District Court of the United States within the district in which any offence against this act shall be committed, or if committed in or upon any ship, boat, vessel, or vehicle, beyond the territorial limits of any district, then within the district from which the same departed, or that in which if shall first arrive, shall have jurisdiction to try and punish the offender un-der the provisions of this act.

jurisdiction to key of this act, der the provisions of this act, sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this sec. 5. And be it may be seen any sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any State, territory, district, city, or town within the United States from regulating or from prohibiting the traffic in or transportation of the said substances between persons and places lying or being within their respective territorial limits, or from prohibiting its introduction into such limits for sale, use, or consumption therein.

Approved, July 5, 1886.

CHAP, CLXIII.—AN ACT for the relief of the members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Be it emacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to the members of the thirty-seventh regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry the same bounty provided by law, or which may hereafter be provided by law to soldiers emisted into the volunteer forces of the United States during the year eighteen hundred and skryt-wo; and in case any of the members of said regiment are dead or may die before the payment of said bounty, the same shall be paid to their representatives in the same order provided by law for the payment of bounty in other cases.

Approved, July 3, 1996.

CHAP, CLXIV-AN ACT to create an addi-tional Land District in the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional isnd district in the State of Oregon, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall first be established; and the President shall be numbered on the President shall be subtorized hereafter, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to adjust the boundaries of any and all of the land districts in said State, and change the location of the land office from time to time when the same shall be expedient.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

ne shall be expedient. Sec. 2. And be it further enseted, That the Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or during the recess thereof, and until the end of the next ensuing session, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the office, shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation and fees shall be respectively the same per annum, as are now allowed by law to other land officers in said state.

Approved, July 3, 1868.

CHAP. CLXV.—AN ACT making a Grant of Lands in alternate Sections to ald in the Con-struction and Extension of the Iron Moun-tain Railroad, from Pilot Knob. in the State of Missouri, to Helens, in Arkansas,

Be it emeded by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be, and is largest in the world. I hereby, granted to the State of Missourt, for the purpose of siding in the construction and is 603 by 180 feet.

shall appear when the nation of the shall appear when the united States has some any sections or parts thereof, granted as stores and, or that the right of pre-cumption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for the tached to the same, then it shall be lawful for the tached to the same, then it shall be lawful for the tached to the same, then it shall be lawful for the same to be appointed by the

any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State to select, subject to the Governor of said state to select, subject to the approval of the Serviary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in sections or parts of sections, to be selected as aforewaid, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached, which lands thus selected shall be held by the State of Missouri for the use and purposes aforewald, and for none other; Provided, That the lands so located shall be within the Tronton land district as now established. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of and not more than twenty miles from the line of said road: And provided further, That all mineral lands except those containing coal and from, and any lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in an other manner, by compotent authority for th purpose of aiding in any other purpose whatever personnent, or for any other purpose whatever be, and the same are, reserved to the United be, and the same are, reserved to the United States, from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroad through the same, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Arkansas, for the purpose of siding in the construction and extension of a railroad from the point where the Iron Mountain Railroad intersects the southern boundary line of Missouri, by the nearest and most practicable route, to a point at or near the town of Helena, on the Quenched upon the holy hills are Freedom's

Mississippi river, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for len sec-tions in width on each side of said road; but in case it shall appear, when the line of said road is definitely fixed, that the United States have sold any sections or parts the roig States have sold any sections or parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interfor, fro the lands of the United States nearest to a tiers of sections above specified, so much lan in alternate sections, designated as aforesaid, shall be equal to such lands as the Unit States have sold or otherwise appropriated, to which the relations to which the rights of pre-emption have at tached, which lands thus selected shall be held by the State of Arkansas for the use and pur poses aforesaid, and for none other: Provider That the land so selected and located shall is no case be further than twenty miles from th line of read when the same shall be located And provided further, That all mineral lands except those containing coal and iron, and an lands heretofore reserved to the United State by any act of Congress, or in any other manne by competent authority, for the purpose of aid ing in any object of internal imp for any other purpose whatever, be, and the same are, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railway through the same, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3, And be it further enacted. That the sections and parts of sections corresponding sections and parts of sections corresponding to the odd ones selected within twenty miles of the same, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of the said lands beceine subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder at or above the minimum price as aforesaid: Provided, That actual bons fide settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after the proof of settle-ment, improvement, and occupation, as now United States may, after the proof of settlement, improvement, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the increased minimum price: And provided, also, That settlers under the provisions of the homestead law, who comply with the terms and requirements of this isaid act, shall be entitled to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each, anything in this net to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the said railreads shall be, and remain, public highways, so far as the same may be constructed under this act, for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all tell or other charges upon the transportation of any

from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and Saty-six.

Ser. 5. And he it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said States of Missouri and Arkansas shall be disposed of by said States for the purposes aforesaid only, and in manner following, namely: Whenever the Governor of either of said States shall certify

Governor of either of said States shall certify to the Secretary of the Incerior that any section of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, as a first-class railroad, and the said Secretary shall be satisfied that said State has compiled in good faith with this requirement, the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the said State patents for all the lands granted and selected as aforesaid, not exceeding ten seefloss per mile, situated opposite inner granted and selected as aforesaid, not ex-ceeding ten seelions per mile, situated opposite to and within a limit of twenty miles of the line of said section of road thus completed, ex-tending along the whole length of said com-pleted section of ten miles of road, and no further. And when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary shall be satisfied that unother and the Secretary shall be eatisfied that unother section of said road, ten consecutive miles in extent, connecting with the preceding section or with some other first-class railroad which may be at the time in successful operation, is completed as aforesaid, the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the said State patents for all the lands granted and afunted opposite to and within the limits of twenty miles of the line of said completed section of road or roads, and extending the length of said section, and no further, and not exceeding ten sections of and extending the length of said section, and no further, and not exceeding ten sections of land per mile for all that part of said road thins completed under the provisions of this act and the act to which this is an amendment, and so, from time to time, until said roads and branches are completed. And when the Governor of said State shall so certify, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the whole of said State shall so certify, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the whole of any one of said roade and branches is compared in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, as a first-class railroad, the said State patents to all the remaining lands granted for and on account of said completed road and branches in this act, situated within the said limits of twenty miles from the line thereof, throughout the entire length of said road and branches: Provided, That no land shall be granted or conveyed to said States under the provisions of this act on account of the construction of any railroad or part thereof that has been constructed under the provisions of any other act at the date of the passage of this act, and slopted as a part of the line of railroad provided for in this act. And provided, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with any existing rights sequired under any law of Congress heretofore emacted making grants of land to the said States of Missouri and Arkansas to aid in the construction of railroads:

And provided for ther, That should said states or either of them fall to complete the roads herein recited within the line preserted by this act, then the lands undisposed of, as aforesaid, within the States so failing shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 6, And he if further enacted. That so soon as the Governor of either of said States shall file or cause to be filed with the Secretary

Sec. 6. And he it further enacted. That so seen as the Governor of either of said States shall file or cause to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior mantioned, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the previsions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted That mething contained in this act shall be held as vesting in the State of Arkansas title to the lands herein recited for the trust purpose aforemaid, or authorizing said State to that he restored in all respects to its farmer relation to the Kational Government and be represented in the Congress of the United States.

From the Louisville Democrat. The Overs Onces.

BY THOS. J. M'GEOGRERGAN. aric scenes of Ireland speak volumes

ntled turrets, and her castles girt

claiming ancient chivalry when styled the Ocean Queen / Her pillar'd domes of learning are leveled in

the dust. Her basket-hilled claymore is crusted o'er with rust; descrated temples in their grandour

can't be seen : her ruins still proclaim her to be once att Ocean Onesen The heathered hills of Ireland are spattered

But he

Her fame, like April's blossom, is blasted in

The Saxon saw the "sunburst" lit up with glory's sheen, And the jealous robber plundered and de spoiled our Ocean Queen?

Quenched upon the holy hills are Freedom's

sacred fires; But Freedom's flag will flutter still above the rained see And Ireland will once again be styled the

Occurs Quesnit Erin's glorious amburst has never yet been

furled,

Its green and golden folds have waved superbly through the world;

On European battle-fields and here our flag has been,

The pride of honest frishmen who love their Ocean Onces

The plunderer of nations, the pirate of the Still flaunts his blood-stained banner above

us in the breeze. Despair not, Celts; we'll tear it down! - we'll vent our olden spieen Against the monarch wretch who stripped and scourged our Green Pages !

We'll drag the torn standard down, and in its stead we'll raise Old Ireland's splendid suburst before the world's gaze; And Erin's buried battle-flors will then no lenger screen The clothed guilt of the erush our Ocean Queen

NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The London correspondence of the Richmond Whig, has the following notice of a meeting to re-open this important

transit An influential meeting of merchants and others was held yesterday in the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, in connection with the movement for astablishing inter-oceanic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, through Nicaragua, by which it is thought a saving of twelve days will be made in the passage to Australia, a matter of great importance to British commerce. Captain Bedford Pim, a gentleman who has devoted much time and attention to the subject, addressed the meeting at some length in support of the scheme for establishing a railway from Gordon Bay, on the Atlantic coast, to Port Fealejo, on other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, and at the costs in all respects of said rallroad companies; and the said roads are hereby required to be constructed within the term of five years greater difficulties than had to be encountered by the construction of the construction of the great Northern Railway between London and Darlington. The land has been conceded by the Nicaraguan and Mosquitian Gov-

ernments, on the terms of a ninetynine years' lease, and the sum required is estimated at one million of pounds sterling. This scheme would shorten the distance between Great Britain and British Columbia by 7000 miles, and generally to North-western America by from 6000 to 7000 miles. PROPERTY RESTORED .- A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore

Sun states that Mr. Richard A. Cox. whose residence and grounds on the heights of Georgetown were taken possession of during the war, while he was in the South, and occupied for a colored orphan asylum, under authority of the war office, recently made an effort to take possession of his property, but was denied by the white women in charge. It had been indicated to him by Mr. Stanton that the building was to be given up, as it had not been confiscated, the occu-pants still delaying, from any gained access to the house, and, with the aid

half, of the people of this section belong to this class. Several of our friends are among the number of those who purpose to go in January next.

The Presidents of the East Tennes see and Virginia, the East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Superin of the Orange road, were in Lyachburg on Tuesday, for the purpose conferring with the Presid of the The Union passenger depot at the plan to be adopted to prevent the Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be the hreak of connection on the line helargest in the world. It cost \$500,000 tween New York and New Orleans which now exists on the latter road.